

Mr. CHURCH with Mr. COPLEY.
 Mr. FOSTER with Mr. KELLEY of Michigan.
 Mr. PALMER with Mr. MARTIN.
 Mr. BROWN of New York with Mr. MERRITT.
 Mr. WATKINS with Mr. SLEMP.
 Mr. STEVENS of New Hampshire with Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts.

Mr. REILLY of Wisconsin with Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin.

For the session:

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama with Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BROWNING.

Mr. HAMMOND with Mr. BURKE of South Dakota.

Mr. BARTLETT with Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. SPARKMAN with Mr. TREADWAY.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The House declines to adjourn.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, have any gentlemen come in who are not yet recorded on the roll call that was in progress?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not know. Is there any gentleman who has not been recorded? If so, let him come forward and be recorded.

Mr. CARLIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. CARLIN] moves that the House adjourn. Those in favor of the motion and desire to second it will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.] Eighteen gentlemen have risen to second the motion to adjourn, and the Chair will count how many more there are here.

Mr. GLASS rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Virginia rise?

Mr. GLASS. To make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GLASS. I would like to inquire, Mr. Speaker, what will be the status of the pending legislation when Congress shall reconvene in December in the event that we should reach a unanimous conclusion to adjourn this session?

Mr. RAGSDALE. A point of order, Mr. Speaker. A motion to adjourn is before the House, and the Chair started to count.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman made a parliamentary inquiry, and the Chair will answer it. The legislative status would be this: After the Chaplain prays and the roll is called and a quorum is ascertained and the usual little motions are made about informing the President, and so forth and so on, the Chair thinks that this bill that we are operating on now would be the regular order.

Mr. MANN. A demand for the regular order would put us under the operation of the rule that we are operating under now.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, the previous question having been already ordered, it would then be considered as having been ordered?

The SPEAKER. Yes. The first thing that would be done would be to vote on the motion to recommit, and then on the bill itself, and then immediately we would vote on that other bill, whatever the number of it is.

Mr. MANN. We would be operating under the rule, as we are now.

The SPEAKER. We would be operating under this rule.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has stated privately that the Senate has adjourned.

Mr. MANN. Yes. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] has just returned from the Senate, and he makes that statement.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. I ask unanimous consent that the Chair put the motion to adjourn after it has been seconded.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that a good many Members have come in since the Chair made the first request. I suggest that he count those.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The Chair was counting those who seconded the motion.

The SPEAKER. Yes. It is a very peculiar rule. The Chair forgets it sometimes. The Chair forgot it twice this week, and everybody else seems to forget it. The rule provides under circumstances like this that whenever a gentleman moves to adjourn, the Chair shall count the House and then count those who second the motion to adjourn, and if the majority votes to second the motion to adjourn, then the Chair puts the motion to adjourn. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Fifty-eight gentlemen are present. Those in favor of seconding the motion of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. CARLIN] to adjourn will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.]

Fifty-two gentlemen second the motion. Fifty-eight are present, and 52 rise to second the motion. The motion is seconded, and the question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia to adjourn. Those in favor of the motion will vote "aye," those opposed will vote "no."

The question was taken, and the motion to adjourn was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, October 24, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII,

Mr. ASWELL (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 19411) to incorporate the United States Platinum Corporation and to aid in the development of the mineral resources of Alaska, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on the Territories.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROWN of New York: A bill (H. R. 19412) granting an increase of pension to Leonard T. Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DONOVAN: A bill (H. R. 19413) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Commerford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARD: A bill (H. R. 19414) granting a pension to Edward T. Carter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19415) granting an increase of pension to George A. Coyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. GILMORE: Petition of sundry citizens of Milton, Mass., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Massachusetts, favoring civil-service retirement; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petition of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., relative to limiting the war tax on insurance premiums; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MERRITT: Petition of Mr. G. Lohr, of Gouverneur, N. Y., urging favorable consideration of House bill 7826; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MURRAY: Petitions of sundry citizens of Blue, Scul-lin, Holdenville, Red Oak, Wister, Monroe, Vanoss, and Leflore, all in the State of Oklahoma, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REED: Petition of Delegate J. W. Paquet, of Local Union No. 151, of Manchester, N. H., of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, in support of House bill 7826; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMITH of Maryland: Petition of the Citizens' Associations of Lanham, North Lanham, and Hynesboro, all in the State of Maryland, favoring the seamen's bill (S. 136); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, October 24, 1914.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our lives are in Thy hands. We pray that we may be given that grace which will seek to know and to do Thy will, knowing that all the welfare of life is contained within the scope of Thy purpose. Conformity to Thy will insures the beauty and strength and glory of life. Save us from that pride of spirit which would subvert God's holy will in us; save us from the surrender of the higher to the lower nature that would turn aside the great purpose of God; save us from that prodigality in the use of the blessings which Thou hast brought to us that would enervate and degrade the life of the people, but in conformity to God's will may we do our work as a nation and receive God's continual blessing. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

The Secretary (James M. Baker) read the following communication:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., October 24, 1914.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. CLAUDE A. SWANSON, a Senator from the State of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES P. CLARKE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. SWANSON thereupon took the chair as Presiding Officer and directed the Secretary to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. JAMES. I ask unanimous consent that the further reading be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the further reading of the Journal will be dispensed with, and the Journal will stand approved. The Chair hears none.

Mr. JONES. Does that carry with it the approval of Thursday's Journal?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No. It is the Journal of the preceding day—Friday's Journal.

Mr. BRYAN. I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of Thursday be approved.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I wish to present a report.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. There is one question now before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida has been recognized. Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I merely want to submit a report.

Mr. BRYAN. No, Mr. President; I do not yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida refuses to yield, and he has asked unanimous consent that the Journal of Thursday's proceedings be approved.

Mr. MYERS. Will the Senator from Florida permit me to present a petition?

Mr. BRYAN. No; I do not yield at all. I insist on my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Florida that the Journal of Thursday's proceedings be approved.

The motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, executive clerk, announced that the President had, on October 23, 1914, approved and signed the following joint resolution:

S. J. Res. 200. Joint resolution authorizing the payment of October salaries to officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives on the day of adjournment of the present session.

REPORT OF PNEUMATIC-TUBE POSTAL COMMISSION (S. DOC. NO. 615).

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I wish to present a report from the Joint Commission on Pneumatic Tubes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection the report will be received.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I wish to call attention to the fact that while it is a joint commission it is understood that the report shall be printed as a Senate document. Therefore I ask that as many copies as can be furnished within the \$500 limitation be printed for the use of the commission, and that it be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the report will be received, referred as requested, and printed.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Regular order!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is demanded. The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order.

INTERSTATE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

Mr. MYERS. The Interstate Irrigation Commission is a permanent commission, the members of which were appointed by the governors of the Western States which are interested in irrigation. Its object is to consider problems of irrigation and methods of legislation in aid of reclamation projects.

The commission recently held a meeting at Helena, Mont., and adopted resolutions which are in the nature of a petition to Congress, in which they suggest certain methods of reform in legislation for reclamation projects. I present the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Interstate Irrigation Commission held at Helena, Mont., and ask that they be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The resolutions referred to are as follows:

Resolutions adopted by the Interstate Irrigation Commission at its recent meeting in Helena, Mont.

Be it resolved, That we indorse the broad and comprehensive policies of Secretary Lane in his effort to develop the national resources of the West, and also the prompt and efficient manner in which the business of the Interior Department is being dispatched.

Be it further resolved, That we commend the Reclamation Service for its excellent and efficient work in the construction of the reclamation projects; and recognizing in it the possibility of further reclamation, we recommend that it be made the agency through which future irrigation works be constructed.

Be it further resolved, That we indorse the creation of a revolving fund of \$100,000,000 in order that the Reclamation Service may complete the projects now unfinished and other meritorious ones, and that said funds draw interest at the rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum.

Be it further resolved, That the Federal Government and the arid-land States of the West cooperate in the reclamation, and with that end in view we recommend:

1. A uniform district irrigation law in the various States to facilitate Federal loans, and to this end that this matter be referred to the committee on legislation and report at the next meeting of this commission, to be held at Washington, D. C., about December 1 next. That this special committee confer with the proper Federal officers in the preparation of a law to be submitted to the various State legislatures.

2. That all State and Government lands included within the boundaries of districts organized under such uniform law shall be subject to the same rules, regulations, and charges as lands in private ownership.

Be it resolved, That storage reservoirs should be constructed and perpetually owned by the Government, which shall make such charges against the stored water as are equitable, but the construction cost of such works shall be classed and considered as a national work.

Be it resolved, That we believe the speedy improvement of lands under all irrigation projects to be a matter of vital importance, and that under present conditions a rigid improvement and continuous cultivation condition should be substituted for the residence requirement in the United States reclamation law.

Be it resolved, That we urge the enactment of uniform and suitable laws in each State by which the proper State officials shall receive annual detailed statements, comparable to those prepared by the Reclamation Service, showing the investment, annual cost, duty of water, crop production, and related details for each irrigation district, Carey Act project, and other public-service corporations supplying water for irrigation.

Be it resolved, That Federal legislation be provided enabling cooperation between the Government and districts organized under State law for the distribution of water for irrigation on the public lands (including lands segregated under the Carey Act) in the investigation, construction, and financial promotion of reclamation projects, pursuant to which the Government, through its proper agencies, shall investigate and construct with moneys from the "reclamation fund" such feasible projects as shall be initiated by the various districts, pursuant to which, also, such districts will bond the completed projects in order to release the investment of the Government, the Government to advance patent to all lands held in good faith under the public-land laws whenever such bonds shall be disposed of in order that the title to such lands may be subjected to the lien of the bonds.

That in order to provide a "revolving fund" for use by the Government in promoting such cooperation the reclamation projects now in operation may be bonded by districts organized to purchase them and the Government reimbursed for its present investment with the proceeds from the sale of the same; and in that connection it is recommended that such projects be sold at a discount in order that the reduced price at which they may be purchased by the landowners will offset the interest which the bonds will call for and from which the contracts for the purchase of water under the existing law are exempt, or as an alternative plan for providing a revolving fund that provision be made by which the completed or nearly finished successful projects, be made under the terms of the reclamation act, may be turned in at the earliest practicable date to irrigation district organizations, receiving in exchange 20-year bonds of the district, which shall be interest exempt, principal to be paid in accordance with the provisions of the reclamation extension act, these bonds to be disposed of or used as the basis of securing additional funds to build other meritorious projects.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHEPPARD presented petitions of sundry citizens of Pike County, Ill., and Malden, Mass., praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Palacios, Tex., remonstrating against an increase of the tax on intoxicating liquors, which was ordered to lie on the table.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mr. DU PONT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 5053) to correct the military record of James Anderson, reported it with amendment and submitted a report (No. 830) thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. STONE:

A bill (S. 6679) for the erection of a Federal building at Aurora, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUGHES:

A bill (S. 6680) to fix the compensation of assistant appraisers of merchandise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK:

A bill (S. 6681) granting an increase of pension to Frank E. Judson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 6682) granting an increase of pension to Susie E. Harris (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6683) granting a pension to Edwin Ash; to the Committee on Pensions.

FLOOD WATERS OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In connection with the question of the control and disposition of the flood waters of the Rio Grande I have here a copy of a joint resolution that I introduced on August 19 on the subject and also a letter from the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Mission, Tex., which I wish to have inserted in the RECORD.

I intend to bring this subject before Congress at the next session. Conditions are such that the Government should give it special attention. The people of the Rio Grande Valley are interested and aroused. The maintenance of a fixed boundary line between the United States and Mexico and the conservation and distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande, whose channel composes that boundary line for so many hundreds of miles, are questions fundamentally interrelated.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 183) for control and distribution of the flood waters of the Rio Grande.

Whereas the annual floods on the Rio Grande, a large section of which constitutes the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, have been and are such as to change the channel thereof, producing serious avulsions and oftentimes and in many places leaving large tracts of land belonging to people of the United States on the Mexican side of the river and Mexican lands on the American side, thus producing a confusion of boundary, disturbance of public and private titles to lands, as well as provoking conflict of jurisdiction between the two Governments, affording facilities for smuggling, promoting evasion and preventing the collection of revenues by the respective countries; and

Whereas these conditions are a standing menace to the harmony and prosperity of the citizens of the said countries and the amicable and orderly administration of their respective Governments: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the commission for the study of the questions connected with the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande between the citizens of the United States and Mexico is hereby directed to make an investigation, under the supervision of the Secretary of State, as to the best and most feasible method of preserving the boundary line between the United States and Mexico by preventing the flood waters of the Rio Grande and its tributaries where the said Rio Grande constitutes said boundary line from disturbing and changing the channel, and also the best and most feasible mode of impounding, regulating, and utilizing said waters in such manner as to secure to each country and its inhabitants their legal and equitable rights and interests in said waters.

The investigation herein authorized is to include the section of the Rio Grande between the mouth of said river and Fort Quitman, a point about 80 miles from the upper end of the United States-Mexico boundary line, the flood waters above Fort Quitman being subject to control by the Engle Dam.

The said commission is also directed, under the supervision of the Secretary of State, to enter into such negotiations with a similar commission representing the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, or with the Mexican Government itself, as may be necessary to enable it to make a satisfactory report.

In order to carry out the purpose of this resolution, and for the employment of such engineers and other assistants as the Secretary of State and said commission may deem advisable, the sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The commission herein mentioned shall make report to Congress of its findings in the matters herein specified, with an estimate of cost.

MISSION CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Mission, Tex., September 13, 1914.

HON. MORRIS SHEPPARD, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: On September 9 we perfected in this city a valley organization to promote Federal gravity irrigation of the valley through a treaty with Mexico, providing dams and reservoirs for the storing of flood and storm waters for such a purpose and to foster your resolution carrying an appropriation of \$50,000 for a survey of the Rio Grande from its mouth to Fort Quitman to ascertain the best means of utilizing the storm and flood waters so as to conserve the boundary line.

The organization embraces the entire valley from Roma to Brownsville, including the Lyford and Raymondville sections, there being a member on the board of directors from each of the towns of such territory, which means that we will have a strong organization.

We want you to realize that we not only appreciate your efforts in our behalf but that we are going to give you the entire support of the valley.

Having been elected secretary of the Gravity Irrigation Association of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, the new organization, I fully realize that the great bulk of the work falls on me, and I expect to do justice to the cause in every particular, hence I am making my arrangements to get out and thoroughly organize the valley at once. In my work of organization I have in mind the circulation of a petition addressed to you, setting forth the necessity of Federal aid in the irrigation of the valley, the total acreage irrigated and the status of such irrigation, the acreage that could be irrigated by gravity, the value of the production of such acreage, the value of such lands to-day as against its value under irrigation, the utter impossibility of reclaiming such lands by irrigation by private ownership or corporations, the necessity of

impounding the flood and storm waters of the Rio Grande so as to prevent the everchanging course of the Rio Grande, the boundary line of the two Republics, which has caused considerable strife and dissension at various times through such changes, together with many other facts that should aid you in the passage of your resolution; and, further, if you think advisable, send a strong delegation to Washington to render you any further assistance possible.

Realizing the importance of the cause to the valley and the big work that I have undertaken, I would feel very grateful for any suggestions that you have to offer along the line I should follow.

With my very best wishes, I have the honor to remain,
Yours, very truly,

S. A. PIPES.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD—ROBERT CRAIN.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of correcting a statement in the RECORD. In the discussion on the tax bill last Thursday I made the statement that Robert Crain, of Baltimore, I had been informed, was employed by the Whisky Trust and drew a large salary from it. I understand Mr. Crain has taken some offense at that statement, and from information which I have received indirectly from him I understand it is not true; that he was not connected with the Whisky Trust in any way; that he was not an attorney for the Whisky Trust, but that he is an attorney for the United States Brewers' Association.

I cheerfully make this correction, so that the facts may be stated in the RECORD.

THE JUDICIAL RECALL.

Mr. McCUMBER. I have a copy of an address by Rome G. Brown, of Minneapolis, Minn., chairman of the American Bar Association committee opposed to judicial recall, delivered before the State Bar Association of Missouri at St. Louis, Mo., September 23, 1914. I ask that the address may be printed as a document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION.

Mr. SHEPPARD. A few days ago I presented to the Senate a copy of speeches of former United States Senator Henry W. Blair on nation-wide prohibition and Federal aid for education, with a copy of an appeal of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson to the American people; also an explanatory letter from ex-Senator Blair on circumstances giving birth to the documents; and they were referred to the Committee on Printing for action. As it has been impossible in the closing days of the session to secure a meeting of the Committee on Printing I ask that the Committee on Printing be discharged from the further consideration of the matter referred to, and that it be ordered printed as a public document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The morning business is closed. Mr. KERN. I offer the concurrent resolution which I send to the desk and ask for its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 24th day of October at 4 o'clock p. m.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I do not propose to discuss the concurrent resolution at all, but there have been circulated throughout the Southern States, where the great distress in this country prevails, statements made on the floor here by certain Senators interested to the effect that Congress ought not to adjourn until some relief has been given.

I was heartily in accord with that view. Now, on the eve of what seems to be a recess or adjournment, I want to know if it is still the intention of those who made the statement to hold up and resist any attempt to adjourn or whether it is the opinion of those Senators that we should take a recess. It would largely contribute to clarify the atmosphere. I do not like to be put in the position of being criticized by my people for not supporting so worthy a sentiment. I did heartily indorse it by word and deed. Now I want to know from those who uttered these sentiments on this floor if they are still standing by their expressed determination.

I am perfectly willing, if there is any opportunity or any chance for any relief to come, immediately or mediately, to continue in session. I do not know what would be the effect of holding the two Houses of Congress in session from day to day, but I want to state here and now that I am perfectly willing to continue if there is any opportunity at all or any chance to bring relief to the South.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I am one of those who stated on the floor of the Senate that I did not think Congress

should adjourn until some relief could be granted to the cotton growers and that I would not vote for adjournment as long as there was any possible hope of relief.

I am clearly of the opinion that the events of yesterday demonstrated that there is no hope for any kind of relief from Congress at the present session. I want to say here that I can not agree with certain Senators who have claimed that the defeat of the war-revenue bill would have put us in better position in regard to cotton legislation. On the contrary, I think the defeat of that bill by the votes of those of us who were interested in cotton legislation would have been a tactical error, a violation of party faith, and would have fatally impaired our influence for all the future, both as to cotton and all other matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I did not know that the resolution had been introduced. I would be glad to hear it read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will again read the concurrent resolution.

The Secretary again read the concurrent resolution.

RECESS.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I move that the Senate take a recess until 2 o'clock.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Before that motion is put—

Mr. KERN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan has been recognized.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. KERN. If it is desired to take a recess, I will withdraw the concurrent resolution temporarily.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I think a motion to take a recess pending the resolution would be in order, but that question it is not necessary to have decided, as I understand the Senator from Indiana is willing to withdraw his resolution and allow the motion to take a recess until 2 o'clock to be presented.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Indiana withdraw the concurrent resolution?

Mr. KERN. I temporarily withdraw the concurrent resolution in order that there may be a vote on the motion to take a recess.

Mr. JONES. I wish to ask the Senator from Georgia if he would not make it 3 o'clock instead of 2?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Oh, no; 2 o'clock.

Mr. JONES. I will say frankly to the Senator that the reason I ask that the recess be taken until 3 o'clock is because the flag exercises will take place at the Union Station at 2 o'clock, and I should like to attend them.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Would 2:30 o'clock give the Senator time enough?

Mr. JONES. I think so.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I wish to change my motion to 2:30.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia moves that the Senate take a recess until 2:30 p. m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.

At the expiration of the recess the Senate reassembled.

RELIEF OF COTTON SITUATION.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I ask permission to introduce a bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the Senator from Georgia will be granted that privilege. The Chair hears none.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I will not ask that the Senate be detained to hear the bill read, but I do desire that it shall go into the Record. It varies but little from the amendment that was offered to the war-tax bill. The important change is that, instead of simply specifying 10 cents a pound as the price at which the Government was to exchange the bonds for 5,000,000 bales of cotton, it provides that the exchange is to be made at the market price, not to exceed 10 cents a pound. In presenting it, I wish to say that, in my opinion, the withdrawal of 5,000,000 bales from the market would put the price on all the balance of the cotton at above 10 cents a pound.

The bill (S. 6684) to provide for the purchase of 5,000,000 bales of lint cotton, and for other purposes, was read twice by

its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A bill (S. 6684) to provide for the purchase of 5,000,000 bales of lint cotton, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That during the year 1915 a special excise tax is hereby levied, and shall be paid and collected not later than December of said year, upon every person, firm, or corporation engaging in the business of planting, growing, or producing cotton, said tax to be measured as follows:

Every such person, firm, or corporation shall pay a tax of 2 cents a pound upon all lint cotton produced or grown by such person, firm, or corporation in excess of 50 per cent of the total amount of lint cotton produced by such person, firm, or corporation in the year 1914: *Provided,* That where any such person, firm, or corporation was not engaged in the business of planting, growing, or producing cotton in the year 1914, such person, firm, or corporation shall pay a tax of 2 cents a pound on all lint cotton produced by such person, firm, or corporation in excess of 50 per cent of the total amount of lint cotton produced in the year 1914 on the farm or plantation operated by such person, firm, or corporation in the year 1915.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations for the collection of the tax herein provided for.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to have immediately prepared bonds of the United States to the amount in face value of \$250,000,000. The said bonds shall be in denominations ranging from \$10 to \$500, and shall be made due on or before three years from date, and bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, and shall be payable in gold.

Sec. 3. That the said bonds shall be used at their face value for the purchase of 5,000,000 bales of lint cotton, payments to be made in said bonds to the sellers of such cotton, and the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of Agriculture are hereby constituted a board with authority to conduct such purchases and to carry out the provisions of this act in connection with the purchase, handling, and sale of said cotton.

The said purchases shall be made exclusively from the producers of such cotton at the price not to exceed 10 cents per pound for middling lint cotton and shall be made as rapidly as possible. Other grades of cotton may be bought at prices higher or lower than 10 cents, based on the difference of their values, as the same are more or less valuable than middling cotton. The purchases shall be made in the States where the cotton is grown, and shall be prorated between the States, as far as practicable, according to the quantity of cotton grown in each State. The cotton so purchased shall be handled under the direction of the board hereinbefore provided for, and none of the same shall be disposed of earlier than January 1, 1916. During the year beginning January 1, 1916, said cotton may be sold in blocks of 100 bales or more at the market price. On and after January 1, 1917, so much of said cotton as has not already been disposed of shall, within six months thereafter, be sold by said board. The money received from the sale of said cotton shall be kept separately in the Treasury and shall be used to pay off the bonds provided for in section 2 of this act, and whenever \$5,000,000 has been accumulated from the sale of said cotton, blocks of said issue of bonds shall be called in and redeemed, and said board is given full power and authority to make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the purpose of executing the provisions of this and the preceding sections.

Sec. 4. That after the cotton the purchase and sale of which is provided for in sections 2 and 3 of this act has been disposed of it shall be the duty of the said board to prepare a statement covering the entire expenditure by the Government in connection with said transactions, including the redemption of said bonds, and if any part of said expenses has not been met it shall be the duty of said board to officially report the amount remaining unpaid, and said report shall be filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. For the year 1917, and annually thereafter, a special tax is hereby levied and shall be paid and collected during the months of August, September, October, November, and December upon every person, firm, or corporation engaging in the business of planting, growing, or producing cotton, said tax to be measured as follows:

Every such person, firm, or corporation shall pay on all cotton produced or grown by such person, firm, or corporation during each of said years an amount equal to 1 cent per pound on such cotton, and the same shall be payable before said cotton leaves the ginhouse: *Provided, however,* That if the report of said board filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that no amount remains unpaid, the excise tax provided for in this section shall not be collected: *And provided further,* That no tax shall be collected under this section except for the balance of the amount remaining unpaid as provided for in this section.

Sec. 5. That the sum of \$1,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and made immediately available, under the direction of the said board, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this act.

THE PEOPLE'S CONGRESS.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I should like to have printed in the Record an editorial from the New York World of this morning reviewing the work of this Congress. I ask unanimous consent to that effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, it will be so ordered. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The editorial referred to is as follows:

THE PEOPLE'S CONGRESS.

The best that can be said of any Congress during its life is that it has been true to its trust. Time alone will determine the wisdom of its deeds. The Sixty-third Congress, in session longer than any other in our history, is noteworthy for its industry. It should always be even more memorable for its faithfulness to the pledges upon which it was chosen. For those pledges the people no less than their Congress must bear the responsibility.

When this Congress began its labors, April 7, 1913, certain great measures of reform had been promised by both parties for years. Except for two years in the House of Representatives, the Republicans had been in complete control of the Government since 1897. They had been bound by their platforms to reduce and equalize tariff and other taxation, to extend and strengthen the antitrust law, to reform our

finances, to stop the exploitation of Alaska, and to promote justly the principles of self-government in the Philippines.

To every one of these obligations they had proved false. In most cases they had done nothing. Revising the tariff twice, they increased its burdens upon consumers. Enacting some useful and progressive legislation in other directions, they studiously ignored or rejected popular demands for relief from privilege, extortion, and monopoly. Such was the situation a year ago last spring, when for the first time in more than 50 years a Democratic President, with a Congress having a dependable Democratic majority in both branches, took office.

For good or for ill, this Congress, cooperating with this President, has met the issues of the last 20 years in accordance with its covenants. It has dealt with several new problems besides. No other Congress has enacted so many laws reaching to the very foundations of finance, commerce, industry, and social order. In no other Congress has there been more freedom from lobbyists and promoters. At the hands of no other Congress have the people suffered less from demagoguery and violence.

The Sixty-third Congress has revised downward, in the interest of consumers, a tariff whose schedules not many years ago were sold to the contributors of campaign funds.

It has reformed our banking and currency systems, putting an end to a financial tyranny centralized in a private coterie.

It has supplemented and clarified the antitrust laws, establishing personal guilt, preventing monopoly and interlocking directorates, and emancipating labor from unwarranted prosecutions and summary punishments without trial by jury.

It has levied an income tax, by means of which wealth must bear a share of public burdens heretofore heaped solely upon consumption.

It has created a Trade Commission empowered to investigate and report upon commercial oppressions that tend toward criminality.

It has amended the employees' arbitration law, by which means it recently, in the case of the railroads, averted what threatened to be the greatest strike ever known.

It has provided for the construction of a Government railroad in Alaska and for the leasing of public coal lands in that Territory, thereby forever protecting national rights in a dependency long menaced by the avarice of a moneyed sovereignty.

It has passed in one branch an act extending the liberties of the Filipinos and preparing the way for their self-government, a fulfillment not only of our most solemn pledges, but a reaffirmation of the principles underlying our own freedom as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. These are the mighty promise-keeping performances of the Sixty-third Congress. Of its many achievements relating to issues unforeseen, we shall cite only the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls act, in which a former Congress had violated a treaty to serve the coastwise shipping monopoly; the act authorizing the President to use force at Vera Cruz, but not declaring war upon the people of Mexico; the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry; the extension of the emergency currency act, anticipating the activities of the Federal reserve banks, not yet in operation, and the establishment of a Bureau of Maritime Insurance to continue during the European war.

In proof of the rectitude of purpose displayed in this remarkable record and of the fact that both parties have long been pledged to root privilege and plutocracy out of our laws, reference may be made to the attitude of the minority on some of these questions. Republican leadership, of course, was antagonistic, but it could not prevent men who respected their word from standing true. In the Senate, on the first passage of the Clayton antitrust bill, 7 Republicans voted with the Democrats; in the House, 56 Republicans. In the House no Republican voted against the Trade Commission bill; in the Senate, 12 Republicans favored it. In the Senate the banking and currency bill received the votes of 4 Republicans; in the House, 49 Republicans. Practically all of the important measures above referred to had Republican support in considerable numbers. The most notable exception is that of the tariff act, and even as to that 6 Republicans in the House and 2 in the Senate aligned themselves with the Democrats in perfect accord.

When partisans usually hostile unite in this way it is clear that honor and principle and reason abide on both sides. The time was ripe, indeed, for these movements forward, but progress such as this would not have been made except under highly favorable conditions when the temper of the people was known. In both Houses the majority was ably and sincerely led. There was an unalterable purpose to respect public opinion. There was the most laborious industry. There was unlimited patience. Above all else, there was the lofty inspiration of the White House, which, to the condemnation of a great party, had not been there before.

Nothing in a Republic is more inspiring than obedience to the popular will. The Sixty-third Congress has been more than obedient. It has been highly efficient. It has been a people's Congress, in which the best traditions of representative government have been courageously maintained. It must look to the people for its rewards. To the people belongs the triumph, all of which they saw, a large part of which they were.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (No. 52) authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 24th day of October, 1914, at 4 o'clock p. m., in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution (No. 52) from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
October 24, 1914.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 24th day of October, 1914, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I move that the resolution just received from the House of Representatives be concurred in by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Virginia to concur in the resolution from the House of Representatives.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, the question which presents itself to me on the motion just made is, should I vote upon the resolution or should I make the point of no quorum, and call for a quorum.

Mr. President, we have brought to the attention of the Senate certain facts which involve especially the welfare of twenty millions of people, citizens of our country, and the welfare of the entire country. We have shown to the Senate that the loss of our European market for cotton has left this country with a crop of 15,000,000 bales, and with a market for 5,000,000 bales destroyed by the European war. We have shown that our own citizens have in no way been responsible for this condition; that it is not a normal case of overproduction and under-demand, but is a normal production with the demand destroyed by a foreign war.

We brought this question to the attention of Congress, not occupying an attitude similar to that which has ever been occupied by producers in the United States, who, finding that they had upon hand more to sell than the purchasers needed, asked for help. We distinguished the case from any case that has ever happened in the history of our country, and pointed out that it was one without antecedents, which could not become a precedent in the future, because in the future similar conditions could scarcely possibly happen.

We brought to the attention of the Senate the fact that a week before war was declared in Europe middling lint cotton was selling for 13½ cents a pound; that for the past five years it sold for an average of 12½ cents a pound, and for the past 10 years for over 12 cents a pound average; that our exportation of this great commodity brought back to our country last year through sales abroad \$610,000,000; that this crop sold abroad has brought to our country since 1800 nearly \$20,000,000,000; that it has no rival as an American product in its value in our international trade or in its contribution to the commerce of our country; that to-day we are almost groveling before the English people, consulting with the representatives of the Treasury Department, begging for extension of time on our liabilities to that country, and largely because this product is not now being bought by Great Britain as it would be bought, because of this 5,000,000 bales of excess for which there is no market.

We have pointed out the fact that if our Government would either buy or take over these 5,000,000 bales, Great Britain to-day would be buying cotton liberally at above 10 cents a pound, that then two hundred and odd million dollars that we owe abroad would be wiped out, and we would not have the humiliating spectacle of begging for indulgence upon our gold obligations.

We have sought to present this question as a national question. I think perhaps we made a mistake in referring to it in any other way; I think perhaps we made a mistake in suggesting that the people of nine States would be especially benefited by the proposed legislation.

Ah, Mr. President, I wish to say that the nine States that grow this commodity will live, their people will live, and they will continue to contribute to the power of this country. Rich and fertile is their soil, abundant are their minerals, and almost limitless are their water powers. A hardship will fall upon those who are in debt and the poorer classes. This great product will be absorbed by those of more means, and when it is known next spring that the crop has been cut one-half, cotton will sell for 10 cents a pound and upward. The world must have it. Ours is a country that alone furnishes the staple cotton that clothes the world; it has no rival. There is the short staple of India. Ours must be spun with it to make it useful. There is the very long staple of Egypt. It is valuable only for limited purposes. Ours is the great raw material from which the world must be clothed, and as a citizen of this Union I congratulate our entire country upon this great product of our country. Those of us who live in the nine cotton States will stand the next 12 months, and our section will continue to grow in wealth and power with its capacity to produce foodstuffs equal to that of any other part of the Union, and with its exclusive capacity to produce the raw material which must clothe the world.

We presented to the Senate a measure by which the Government could take over 5,000,000 bales of cotton and hold the same until 1916, without the possibility of loss to the National Government.

The bill was drawn in such a way that if a loss occurred the cotton producers would bear it. If a profit was made the Government would receive it.

Mr. President, we obtained a vote upon this measure; we were beaten. Some of us sought to hold up the war-tax bill to try to get another chance, but again we were beaten. We had our day in court for this session, so far as that plan is concerned, and I would have no excuse for filibustering or for making a point of no quorum in behalf of the bill to require the Government to purchase 5,000,000 bales of cotton.

Then, in the House the Congressmen from cotton-producing States presented a measure upon which they agreed, a measure by which currency was to be furnished in the nine Southern States. Let me stop a moment to speak of their condition with reference to currency.

This crop by September 1 each year almost exhausts the resources of the banks and the merchants and the farmers and the producers. By the 1st day of September cotton comes upon the market. By that day there is little or no money in the cotton counties of the South. They are expecting to get it by the speedy sale of cotton, and cotton after this time pours into the market, buyers vie with each other to obtain it, and it brings cash as perhaps no other commodity. The 1st of September came this year, and there was no market. The 1st of October came, and there was no market. The debt-paying time had come, and there was not anything to pay with, unless you swapped a bale of cotton for your debt; but each one of your creditors was not well provided with a way of taking care of that cotton, and it was a pretty big thing to use for exchange purposes. Mr. President, the rural sections were absolutely without a medium of exchange, and largely are in that condition to-day.

There was a fair vote upon the House measure, and it was defeated. I come to three other measures pending in the House upon which the Senate has passed. One is the bill providing that the member banks of any reserve district may deposit all of their surplus in the reserve bank of the district. This measure would have given to each one of these reserve banks currency-issuing power that it would not otherwise have. It would have afforded, in my judgment, to the district in which I live and to the adjoining district, two great cotton districts, probably \$40,000,000 in increased currency. I think that bill ought to have been passed. I think any kind of reasonable delay was justifiable to stop adjournment so that a vote might be had upon that bill. Nobody objected to it; a large majority, at least, of the House were known to be for it. I think a little more force ought to have been given from somewhere to the passage of the measure and to a vote on it.

Another bill pending in the House was the bill providing that banks, members of the national currency association, might use their bills receivable up to the amount of 75 per cent of their capital and surplus, instead of 30 per cent, on which to issue their notes under the Aldrich-Vreeland law. We passed that measure through the Senate. The House amended it and increased the amount to 100 per cent. That measure would have been of great value to the section in which I live; it would have helped at least to meet the currency deficiency due to the utter failure of a market at this time for the commodity which usually furnishes currency at this season of the year for that section.

We amended that bill in the Senate, wisely I think, to permit State banks the benefits of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act. Over in the House before the committee there appeared the Secretary of the Treasury, backed up by the Federal Reserve Board, which he took with him to oppose the Senate amendment allowing State banks the privileges of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act, and, with their combined influence, they defeated the measure before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House.

Mr. President, even if the House rejected that part of the bill which we put on it, we ought to have had the balance; it would have been worth \$50,000,000 of currency to the nine cotton-growing States. They could have obtained that much, in my judgment, or certainly \$40,000,000 out of the enlarged facilities afforded them by the use of their bills receivable as a basis for the Aldrich-Vreeland Act currency.

I think myself that as little as might have been done would have been to free until July 1 next the notes of State banks secured by cotton-warehouse receipts from the 10 per cent tax. I do not suppose there is a lawyer who doubts that 10 per cent tax on State banks stretched the Constitution as much as any legislation that we have presented would have stretched the Constitution.

Mr. President, there [exhibiting] is a note that is used as currency in a Georgia county. I call it a "note"; it is called a consolidated warehouse company receipt. It is signed by every bank in that section—four banks, I believe, in the county—agreeing to accept it on deposit, but reserving the right to pay these deposits in the same currency. It bears the sig-

natures of all the business houses in the section agreeing to take it in settlement of debts and to sell goods and receive payment in it. The oil company, the telephone company, and the railroads—two of them—running through the county take it for transportation and in payment for bills.

The farmer takes his cotton to the warehouse, and he is paid 7 cents a pound in this currency for his cotton. He is loaned 7 cents a pound on his cotton, at 6 per cent, for six months. That carries him over until next spring, when we will know whether the cotton farmer will show sense or folly. If he cuts his crop he will show sense; if the report comes that he has not cut his crop he will show folly. If he has cut his crop that cotton will be worth 10 cents a pound. So that by a currency created locally the farmer gets his 7 cents a pound on his cotton and pays his debts, and the community is moving along smoothly with no failures, for currency has been furnished them to do business.

I have been appealed to to know if such a note would be subject to the 10 per cent tax. I have declined to give a specific opinion, but I have given the opinion that they will never have to pay any 10 per cent tax. I call your attention to these facts to show how justifiable is the action of a representative of this section who comes to the Congress and says: "We are entitled to something; we are entitled at least to a chance to issue our own notes as a circulating medium for a few months, without taxation, so as to handle local business; and when that is denied us I think we have the right to say, 'Our Government is harsh, and we lack friends at court.'"

I ask that the certificate of the Consolidated Warehouse Co. of Sylvania, to which I have referred, may be printed in the RECORD in connection with my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that order will be made.

The certificate referred to is as follows:

[Obverse.]

- (1) CONSOLIDATED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, SYLVANIA, GA. (1)
No. 2792. No. 2792.

THIS CERTIFIES that there has been deposited with the Honorable J. C. Overstreet, ordinary of Screven County, Georgia, as trustee for the said Consolidated Warehouse Company, approved warehouse receipts attached to farmers' notes on the basis of seven cents (7c) per pound for middling upland cotton, to secure to the bearer hereof the payment by the said Consolidated Warehouse Company of the sum of

ONE DOLLAR

in lawful money of the United States of America, payable six months after October 1st, 1914, with interest from October 1st, 1914, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The cotton securing this certificate is insured against loss by fire at the rate of \$45.00 per bale, and the receipt representing same is issued by a bonded warehouseman. Certificates payable at Citizens and Screven County Bank or Sylvania Banking Co. on April 1st, 1915.

- (1) JACK C. REDDICK,
Treasurer Consolidated Warehouse Company.
J. C. OVERSTREET,
Ordinary Screven County, Georgia, Trustee. (1)

[Reverse.]

This cotton certificate will be accepted on deposit by the banks named below and checks against same paid in like funds at the option of the bank; it will also be accepted at par in payment of any obligations due to said banks, to wit: Citizens and Screven County Bank; Sylvania Banking Co.; W. J. Walker & Co., bankers.

This certificate being fully secured and payable to bearer, with interest, will also be accepted at par by the following merchants in

- (1) ONE DOLLAR (1)

payment of any obligations due them, and may be freely used by any other merchant or individual in the same manner: All merchants in Sylvania, Ga., all merchants in Newington, Ga., Sylvania & Girard R. R. Co., Farmers Oil & Fertilizer Co., Screven Telephone Co., Telephone Publishing Co., W. A. Mallory & Bro., J. T. Averitt, L. P. Pearson & Son, A. R. Roberts, J. L. Limerick, C. C. Limerick Co., M. L. Parker, J. C. Dixon, U. A. Zeigler, A. B. Lewis, H. B. Walker & Co., H. & J. C. Reddick.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, if they had just given us relief by suspending the 10 per cent tax on the notes issued by State banks, limiting them, if you please, to banks that have secured notes by warehouse certificates on cotton, it would have been valuable. I was willing to see the warehouse bill pass and limit the notes to be freed from the 10 per cent tax to notes secured by Government licensed and bonded warehouses.

What have we had? Was that an unreasonable request? Mr. President, last Thursday, when the House was still considering these questions, when it was considering the warehouse bill, when it was considering the bill to allow the member banks to put their entire reserves in the reserve bank of their district, when it was considering the bill to permit banks, members of national currency associations, to use their bills

receivable up to 75 or 100 per cent of their capital and surplus as a basis for emergency notes, when it also had connected with that measure a provision to give some chance to State banks to issue currency—when these questions were pending under a rule before the House that required action on them, men in charge put through a resolution of final adjournment, without waiting to see what the House would do. They fixed it at 6 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and the Members took their valises, went home, and left the House without a quorum.

So far as I am concerned, when the rules of this body permit it, I will use any power they give me to help obtain a chance for legislation so important and so necessary to the people whom I peculiarly represent—the people of my own State.

I have no apology and no regret for the action which I have taken. My regret is that I did not know of this proposed adjournment earlier, when I might possibly in time have suggested a later hour, so that action might have been had in the House before its Members were practically invited to leave the Capital and leave the House without a quorum. I never heard of the resolution until it was read here; I think I was not consulted perhaps in part because it was known I might object; still I had the opportunity to object, and not in any spirit of vindictiveness, not in any spirit of temper, but in the earnest hope that by objecting we might hold a quorum, or through unanimous consent obtain the passage not of the measures I so much wanted, not of the best of all measures, the almost perfect measure from a business standpoint, which was presented by a majority of the Democrats from the cotton-growing States as an amendment to the war-tax bill—not that; not the House bill that had been voted down, but at least the three measures to which I have referred with some provision attached to let us use our State banks for eight months to take care of our local conditions.

I do not believe that in the history of this country there has ever been presented so strong a case with so little performance.

Now, Mr. President, I come to the question before the Senate: Shall I stop this adjournment by calling for a quorum, or will I have done my duty by simply voting against the adjournment? That is the question I must decide. If I thought that by raising the point of no quorum I could bring a quorum here within the next two weeks and pass some of this legislation, I would not hesitate a moment about it. I would regret to offend my friends, but I would rather serve my constituents; I would regret to jeopardize perhaps the candidacy of some Democrat for some place, but I would jeopardize their candidacy to serve my constituents.

The difficulty is that I am assured, if we force the presence of a quorum, an adjournment would at once follow and that nothing would be accomplished; that if we undertook to drag along until after the election and then force a quorum, such a feeling of dissatisfaction would exist among Members that at least the subject would be opened up for consideration with a little touch of human nature in it which might be called prejudice.

Mr. President, I desire to be governed exclusively by the hope of doing some good for my constituents. I have no wish to punish anybody. I have no desire to make it unpleasant for anybody. My own personal judgment would be to stay here, but I am almost alone in that opinion. The Democrats in the House interested in this subject have concluded that it is best to adjourn. However much confidence I may have in my own opinion I hesitate to set it up against that of so many who wish to accomplish exactly the same thing that I do, and who tell me that if I resort to the point of no quorum and press a vote upon this question they never will be able to get anything through the House, or that they are afraid they will not. Reluctant as I am to take that course, I feel that I would be doing wrong now to raise the question of no quorum, and that it is my duty simply to vote "no" on the proposition for adjournment.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, nothing that I can say will add to what has been said by the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH]. I want to say, however, that I am opposed to an adjournment, though I do not expect to carry my opposition to the point of forcing a continuous session or a prolonged session by suggesting the absence of a quorum. If I thought that insisting upon a quorum would secure for my people some legislation upon the momentous subject of relieving the people of the South, I would insist upon the point.

The situation in the South, sir, is appalling, and I fear the effect that an adjournment of Congress will have upon it. As long as Congress is in session the people of that section have some hope—hope that might induce them to withhold their cotton from the market. If they would do that, relief would come, because, sir, it is at last a contest between the spinners of the world and the cotton growers of the South. It is a contest between the producers and the consumers, and we know that

with every passing day the amount of cotton being held is being reduced, the spinners are getting nearer the end of their supplies, and if we could withhold the cotton of the South from the market, relief would eventually come. But I fear that when we adjourn the planter will lose hope; and, furthermore, I fear that the consumers of cotton will understand when we adjourn that there is no relief from Congress for the growers and they must accept whatever price the buyers propose to offer. I fear that cotton will go even to a lower level than it is now, and I fear our adjournment may tend to produce that effect.

I do not feel, however, that it would be proper for me to stand out alone, to stand out when practically all of my associates have decided to the contrary, to hold out when the House has already passed this resolution fixing the hour of adjournment at 4 o'clock. I do feel, however, that it is my duty on this occasion to express my opposition to it, and I feel that it is my duty to say here and now that the responsibility for this situation, disastrous as it is not only to the South but to the Nation, will rest upon shoulders other than mine.

The course I have pursued was not dictated by capricious opposition. It is not my desire to inconvenience any Member of the Senate or any Member of Congress. On the contrary, I am disposed to accede to almost anything that would add to their convenience. My opposition to adjournment and my opposition to the war-tax measure was based upon the hope that it might bring some relief to the people of the South.

Having made these remarks, I shall vote against the resolution for adjournment and leave the responsibility upon those who have failed to hear the plea of the South and of the Nation as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I believe there are some matters on the Executive Calendar that ought to be considered, and I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 53 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

On motion of Mr. KERN, it was

Ordered, That Mr. LEE of Maryland be appointed a member of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment; that Mr. WEST be appointed a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce; that Mr. LANE be appointed a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department; that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN be appointed a member of the Committee on Revision of the Laws; and that Mr. SHIELDS be appointed a member of the Committee on the University of the United States.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (at 4 o'clock p. m.). The hour fixed in the concurrent resolution of the two Houses for adjournment having arrived, I now declare the second session of the Sixty-third Congress adjourned without day.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 24, 1914.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Rhinehart F. Roth, of Fairbanks, Alaska, to be United States attorney, District of Alaska, division No. 4, vice James J. Crossley, resigned.

POSTMASTER.

TEXAS.

A. B. Reagan, Brady.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, October 24, 1914.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite Spirit, through whose eternal energy and boundless love we have our being, open Thou our eyes to the eternal verities which lift a man out of himself, make him an immortal soul, and fill him with longings, hopes, and aspirations which lead on to victory in the things which make for righteousness. Grant, O Father, that we may become what we all long to be, and go on our way rejoicing in the hope of perfection under the leadership of Thy son Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PROPOSED COTTON LEGISLATION.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I am going to leave town to-night, and I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to address the House for one minute. Is there objection?

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, that does not interfere with the special order?

The SPEAKER. Oh, no. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that I see absolutely no sense nor point in the performance that is being carried on now, nor any reason why any Member of Congress should stay here to witness its futile absurdity. I will not characterize it further. It seems to me simply without point or intelligence. I make these remarks because I am going home to-night, after two years of almost unbroken attendance. [Applause.]

POST-OFFICE MESSENGERS.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House resolution 640, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it does not interfere with the special order?

The SPEAKER. Nothing interferes until the Chair says so. The Clerk will report the resolution.

Mr. HENRY. That is just what I wanted the Chair to say.

The SPEAKER. That is what the Chair said.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 640.

Resolved, That nine messengers in the post office of the House now authorized to be employed during the session may continue to be employed during the period between the adjournment of the present session and the 1st of December, 1914, and be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

With the following amendment:

In line 3, after the word "session," add the following: "And the three session telephone operators authorized by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1914, and continued during the present session by House joint resolution 286, approved July 1, 1914."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman whether that resolution embraces session employees?

Mr. PARK. This is for the session employees, as I understand it.

Mr. BORLAND. I refer to what we generally know as session employees.

Mr. PARK. These are session employees—nine of them.

Mr. BORLAND. Is that all of them?

Mr. PARK. I do not know.

Mr. BORLAND. We passed a resolution here the other day taking care of the regular employees, and we ought to take care of the session employees. I think they are entitled to the same treatment. I do not object to the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. PARK, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed was laid on the table.

COTTON.

Mr. TAYLOR of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record a short resolution of citizens of my district touching pending legislation on the cotton situation.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas asks unanimous consent to print in the Record a resolution of citizens of his district on the cotton situation. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PEACE.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on the subject of peace by inserting an article written by Mr. M. M. Wyvell.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does that refer to the proceedings here on the floor of the House?

Mr. McKELLAR. It does not.

Mr. MANN. What is the article?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is an article on peace—the peace policy of the present administration.

Mr. MANN. By whom?

Mr. McKELLAR. By Mr. Wyvell. He is secretary to Mr. W. J. Bryan.

Mr. MANN. Oh, I do not think there is any occasion for that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the gentleman will not object. It is a fine article on peace.

Mr. MANN. That is running pretty low.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

BUTTER.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the Record upon the question of the exportation and importation and the wholesale and retail price of butter in California.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record on the subject of butter in California. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Is the gentleman trying to grease the ways?

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask if that will affect the price of butter?

Mr. RAKER. No; it is going up every day.

Mr. MANN. Yes; since we have had the Democratic tariff.

Mr. RAKER. No; not at all.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

PANAMA CANAL.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I received unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record upon the question of the Panama Canal. Those remarks are already in print. I ask unanimous consent that it may bear the date of to-day rather than of the time when I received permission to extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that his remarks on the Panama Canal shall be printed as of this date instead of the other one. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MEXICO.

Mr. FLOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a Senate joint resolution (S. J. Res. 191) to convey appreciation of Congress to their excellencies Señor Domício da Gama, Señor Rómulo S. Naón, and Señor Eduardo Suárez for their generous and distinguished services as mediators in the controversy between the Government of the United States and the leaders of the warring parties in Mexico. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of this resolution, and that it may be passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. MANN. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I think it possible that we may make an arrangement between the two Houses by 2 o'clock, and I intend to ask unanimous consent that we may take a recess until that time, but my colleague from Alabama [Mr. BLACKMON] desires five minutes.

Mr. HENRY. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask if we can not make some arrangement about taking a recess for three days at a time until November 10?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that we have no quorum, and I do not see any possibility of getting a quorum before the elections are over. I would very much prefer myself to meet once every three days rather than once every day, but I hope that the gentleman will not make that request at this time but let us take a recess until 2 o'clock.

Mr. HENRY. I shall comply with the gentleman's request about that. But I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that it seems evident we can not get a quorum here until after the election. Of course, I have no desire to undertake to do the impossible, but I think that by November 10 it would be possible to secure a quorum to act on some of the important matters now pending in the House, and if it is possible to have an agreement to take a recess for three days at a time I am perfectly willing to do that. However, I shall not make that request at this time. I will make it at 2 o'clock. I have no objection to taking a recess now until 2 o'clock, as the gentleman from Alabama asks.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague [Mr. BLACKMON] may address the House for five minutes, at the end of which time the House shall take a recess until 2 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] asks unanimous consent that his colleague [Mr. BLACK-

mon] have leave to address the House for five minutes, and that at the end of that time the House take a recess until 2 o'clock. Is there objection?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what becomes of the special order?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That does not disturb the pending order, of course.

The SPEAKER. Oh, no; of course not. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BLACKMON] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BLACKMON. Mr. Speaker, during the short time that I have been a Member of this body it has been my purpose not to take up the time of this House unnecessarily. I have tried in my feeble way to vote my convictions on all questions, and have done so. I am convinced, however, that at this time the country is weary of the performance that is going on here now. I deny to any man the right to question my sincerity with reference to securing aid for the producers of this country. I have stood ready at all times to aid the producers in every way that I could; but it became apparent to me, and it has now become apparent to the country, that we are not going to receive any additional Federal aid for the cotton-producing States of this Nation. The people realize that we are not going to be able to pass through the National Congress a bill appropriating \$500,000,000, or \$250,000,000, to go exclusively to cotton-producing States, because the strictly cotton-growing States have only about 98 Members in the House of Representatives out of a total of 435 Members. I realized that some time ago. The farmers of the South know to-day that Congress is not going to pass any additional legislation for their special benefit at this time, and we are keeping the Congress of the United States in session at a tremendous expense that could be saved by adjourning. We are spending money here each day, and the farmers will be forced to pay a part of this additional expense.

I am going home at 4.35 this afternoon on train No. 29, the Birmingham Special [applause]; and I want to say to you that the people of the fourth congressional district of Alabama know that I am their true friend. They know, too, from my 10 years' service in the Alabama State Senate before I came here, that I never at any time failed to do for them what I could consistently do. [Applause.] If all the Members of this body should go into my district and undertake to make the farmers believe that I am not their friend, they could not do it.

Another thing, they know that I am not a four flusher. [Applause and laughter.] They know I tell them and that I have told them the absolute truth as I saw it. I want to tell you boys there is no doubt about it, that the most of the farmers in the South are really giving us the laugh. They realize that the southern Members have done all they could do, and that the 98 Members from the strictly speaking cotton-growing States could not pass a bill over the remaining 337 Members that embraced cotton alone. Now, that is the truth. [Applause.] I want to say to you that we ought to understand it. I hope I will meet you back here some time soon. [Applause.]

Mr. ADAMSON. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. BLACKMON. Yes.

Mr. ADAMSON. I believe the fourth district of Alabama adjoins the fourth district of Georgia?

Mr. BLACKMON. Yes.

Mr. ADAMSON. You remember the old song—

If you get there before I do,
Just tell them I am coming, too.

[Laughter.]

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired, and the House stands in recess until 2 o'clock.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTER RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

RURAL CREDITS.

Mr. BULKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that immediately after the approval of the Journal on December 9 I may address the House for one hour on the subject of rural credits.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BULKLEY] asks unanimous consent that on December 9, immediately after the reading and approval of the Journal and the disposition of such matters on the Speaker's table which have to be attended

to, he may be permitted to address the House for one hour on the subject of rural credits. Is there objection?

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman if he expects to have a rural-credits bill reported to the House of Representatives at that time?

Mr. BULKLEY. I hardly think it possible to have the bill reported out of the committee by that time.

Mr. HENRY. Could the gentleman give some indication about the time he expects it will come before the House?

Mr. BULKLEY. I do not believe I could make a prediction at this time.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman permit me to ask him if he could not make his request Tuesday the 8th, instead of the 9th, which is Calendar Wednesday? There are some very important bills pending from the Committee on the Judiciary upon the calendar which I very much desire to take up on Wednesday if possible, as seven weeks have already been consumed by the printing bill, and I am very anxious to get those bills passed before Christmas.

Mr. BULKLEY. The reason I did not make it December 8 is that I presume the President would have a message to deliver on that day. However, if it is more agreeable, I will ask that I be permitted to address the House on Thursday, December 10.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman changes his request to Thursday, December 10. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think the gentleman ought not to make a request of this kind at this time.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman knows—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina objects.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the Record in reference to a resolution which I recently introduced in the House.

The SPEAKER. What is the resolution about?

Mr. SMITH of Maryland. The resolution is on the subject of universal peace.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record on a resolution which he introduced on the subject of peace. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman desire to insert some remarks of his own—

Mr. SMITH of Maryland. Yes, sir.

Mr. MANN. Or something that is copied?

Mr. SMITH of Maryland. It is some remarks of my own.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ADJOURNMENT OF SESSION.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the concurrent resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House concurrent resolution 52.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session of Congress by adjourning their respective Houses on the 24th day of October, 1914, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—or is it a privileged resolution?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It is a privileged resolution; but what time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. HENRY. I ask for only two minutes now.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield two minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I think if we can make some arrangement to have a recess of three days at a time, it would be better. I think if we could meet on the 10th of November and then take up pending important matters, we would be in a more advantageous position in regard to certain conditions in the Southern States, and therefore I wish to ask unanimous consent that the House take a recess for three days at a time, and that when we adjourn to-day we adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I desire to say that I sympathize very much with the fight which the Representatives from the cotton States are making here for some sort of relief for those States. The cotton situation is an agricultural tragedy the like of which has never visited this country before, and we will be realizing soon in the North that it is a calamity there also—

Mr. SMALL. Will the gentleman pardon a question or a statement or an interruption there? I would like to state to the gentleman that all the Representatives from the Southern States are not participating in this movement on hand now to prolong the session of the House—

Mr. HENRY. Only those who really want relief are.

Mr. HARDY. I object to that.

Mr. SMALL. I wish to say to the gentleman from Texas that I am just as earnest for relief as the gentleman from Texas, and more so, I think.

Mr. HENRY. I did not make any reflection whatever.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ADAMSON. Is this a good time to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery?

The SPEAKER. That is not a parliamentary inquiry.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No!

The SPEAKER. The Chair might express an opinion to the gentleman privately.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I have a short statement I desire to read to the House, so that it may appear in the RECORD, or ask that I may have permission to insert the statement, if proceedings have not concluded before it arrives. I am having it prepared. Permission to insert it in the RECORD will be satisfactory to me. I just ask permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MANN. I could not hear the gentleman's statement.

Mr. HENRY. I say that I wish to read a short statement to the House, probably half a page of typewritten matter, giving my reasons for the position I am taking and shall take; and, therefore, if I do not get it from my secretary in time to read it to the House, I ask permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MANN. I have no objection to the gentleman extending his remarks, although I hope he will get them in time to read them. I would like to hear them.

Mr. HENRY. I hope so. I am trying to get them here now.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY].

Mr. HENRY. I ask the Speaker to put the request I made.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood the gentleman in the mellee to withdraw his request. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY] is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, the situation in the South is, of course, an agricultural tragedy. We have never had anything like it, and it may be a tragedy not only in the South but also in the North, because cotton is our great exchange crop; it is the crop with which we pay our foreign-trade balances. There are some of us in the North who are ready to unite with these Representatives from the cotton States upon some measure of relief within the boundaries of sound national finance. [Applause.]

We do not feel that the proposition made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY], and for which he contends so strenuously and so ably in this House, is a proposition within the realm of sound finance, but we hope some method, some proposition, can be reported out from the proper committee which will afford relief to the Southern States. I do not know what it will be. I am compelled, however, to object to the request of the gentleman from Texas for three-day recesses. Nothing can be accomplished.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] withdrew that request.

Mr. HENRY. I did not withdraw the request. These other requests were pending that one.

Mr. RAINEY. I am compelled to object to the request for three-day recesses by unanimous consent. Nothing can be accomplished by that. Those Members of the House on both sides who would go home under those circumstances are already at home and campaigning in their districts. Those who are here are here because they feel that there is a demand in their districts that they remain at their post of duty when Congress is in session and be here in the Chamber when it is in session. It is impossible for them to go back and accomplish anything in the two days that will intervene between the sessions. If Congress meets once in three days, we might as well meet every day. And for that reason I am compelled to object to the request of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote on the adjournment resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD]. The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. HENRY. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 56, noes 27.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I now be allowed to read the statement to which I referred.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to read the statement referred to. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, my cotton-relief bill goes over to the next session of Congress with the most admirable parliamentary status. It is now attached as a rider to the Senate banking and currency bill, which is pending before the House under a special and absolute continuing order, with the previous question already ordered by formal vote of the House. The very first vote that is taken after the Chaplain offers prayer when the next session convenes is upon my motion to recommit the Senate bill with instructions to the Banking and Currency Committee to report the same back amended by adding, as an amendment, my cotton-relief bill providing for the depositing in the National and State banks of the cotton and tobacco growing States of \$250,000,000 for the relief of the producers of those products.

The fight has just begun. We will go home to our people and renew our efforts to inspire them to greater endeavor to pass the measure when we reconvene. The very moment our southern Representatives return to Washington at the opening of Congress we will gird up our loins and open up the most vigorous fight for the relief to which our people are entitled under this bill.

It is absolutely certain that a quorum of the House and Senate can not be brought back to Washington until after the November elections. Hence it is futile to undertake legislation when there is positively no chance for us to secure a quorum of both Houses. The President, so far, has failed to agree to the bills that have been proposed. Yet we feel sure that he is ready to do his full duty as he sees it in regard to the situation.

My information is that Congress will be reconvened in extraordinary session about the middle of November. That being the case, it will be a little over three weeks until we can again begin our contest in the House of Representatives. The highly important thing to impress upon the country now is that the people should express to their Representatives their wishes in regard to this far-reaching and beneficial legislation.

RECESS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I understand the Senate will not meet until half past 2 o'clock. It will probably be 3 o'clock before we can receive any message from that body. If it is agreeable, and unless some gentleman desires to occupy the time, I ask unanimous consent to take a recess until 3 o'clock p. m.

Mr. MANN. It would be better to make it a little later.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Probably; though something might happen there that might amend the resolution.

Mr. MANN. It is doubtful whether they will get it back at 3 o'clock.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. What suggestion does the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] make?

Mr. MANN. I would say half past 3.

Mr. BARTLETT. I think that 3 o'clock and 15 minutes will be late enough.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Well, make it 3.15 p. m.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that the House take a recess until 3 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 3 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.

AFTER RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

House concurrent resolution 52.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session of Congress by adjourning their respective Houses on the 24th day of October, 1914, at 4 o'clock p. m.

The announcement was greeted with applause.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE COTTON SITUATION.

Mr. BELL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution which I present may be considered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BELL] offers a resolution and asks unanimous consent for its consideration. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 660.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint a special committee, composed of 7 Members of the House, 4 of whom shall be of the majority and 3 of the minority, to investigate the cotton condition of the South, with a view to recommending to Congress legislation to require the United States Government to extend financial relief to the cotton growers of the South. Said committee is directed to make its report to the House on December 15, 1914.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the following committee: Mr. MANN, Mr. AUSTIN, Mr. HENRY, Mr. LEVER, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. BELL of Georgia, and Mr. LANGLEY.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that it will be possible for me to serve on this committee, and I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker shall have the right after the adjournment to name anybody in my place if I go off, or any of the others in the same way.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

COTTON INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER announced as the members of the cotton investigating committee Mr. LEVER of South Carolina, Mr. AUSTIN of Tennessee, Mr. HENRY of Texas, Mr. HEFLIN of Alabama, Mr. BELL of Georgia, Mr. LANGLEY of Kentucky, and Mr. FALCONER of Washington.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I shall detain you but a minute. This is the longest and most laborious session that the Congress of the United States has ever known. I congratulate you most heartily on being able to adjourn at last. [Applause.]

I desire to thank every Member of the House—Democrat, Republican, Progressive, or Independent—for the uniform kindness with which they have treated the Chair. And now, in the language of Tiny Tim, "God bless us, every one." [Applause.]

The time having arrived under the concurrent resolution to adjourn, I declare this session of Congress adjourned sine die. [Prolonged applause.]

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 18335) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Howell, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RUPLEY: A bill (H. R. 19416) to grant Saturday afternoon as a holiday to all Government employees; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. MURRAY: A bill (H. R. 19417) to amend the act of February 8, 1875, entitled "An act levying a tax of 10 per cent per annum on every person, firm, association other than national-bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLANCY: A bill (H. R. 19418) granting a pension to Helena M. Creese; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 19419) granting a pension to John Spalding; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUPLEY: A bill (H. R. 19420) granting an increase of pension to Frank Cart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: A bill (H. R. 19421) for the relief of the Mutual Transit Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BRUCKNER: Petition of E. C. Rost and other citizens of New York City and sundry citizens of New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Minnesota, favoring recognition of Dr. F. A. Cooke's polar efforts; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of H. A. Horton, paymaster's clerk, United States Navy, favoring Senate bill 3590, having reference to status of paymasters' clerks in United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MURRAY: Petition of sundry citizens of Hickory, Mill Creek, and Tishomingo, all in the State of Oklahoma, and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Oklahoma, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM 1776 TO 1865, BY JOHN P. KENNEDY, LL.D., OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

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